

Orange Culture in America

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Those gay conquistadors who came in the train of de Soto and Cortez seem to have had other ideas beyond those of conquest and adventure, for they brought with them the foundations of many of the present-day American industries. Among those adventurers were evidently thoughtful and provident souls, who saw the possibilities of the garden lands through which they passed. Seeds and plants became parts of the impediments of travel, and the dropping of these here and there, whether through carelessness or good intent, has brought much good to the people of today. All along the route of the Spanish in Florida there sprang up orange trees, with their golden spheres, and when Nature herself did not sow the fruit from hammock to hammock the Indians did, and in the shelter of live oak and pine the orange forests thrived and spread, until many acres in Florida and the delta country of New Orleans were ready for the first permanent settlers that came that way, ready with contributions from Cordova and other Old World centers to the upbuilding of the new nation.

Between 1885 and 1870 an enterprising horticulturist bought up a large part of a wild grove of sour oranges in the St. John River country of Florida, near Orange Lake, and budded the tops of the trees to a sweet variety. He invested \$1,000 in this enterprise, and so phenomena was the growth of his industry that at the time of the celebrated freeze of 1894-95 his crop was estimated at \$231,000. Others followed his lead, taking up the wild groves, improving the stock, and studying transportation methods until the industry became the leading one of the State. Up until 1880 the orange section was frostless. The groves spread through the northern part of the State, and when trees were twelve years old the profits were from 10 to 150 per cent of the value of the trees. By the time a tree is twelve years old it is usually valued at \$100. In 1886 there came a blizzard that cut back all the trees in Florida, and only those in the protected stations and in the far south escaped. Since then the annual frosts have kept back the younger trees, and few have developed north of Tampa. Then came the great freeze of the winter of 1894-95, a freeze that wrought disaster in the orange industry from which the State has not recovered. First, December, there was a great freeze, and in the following February a still greater one. There would have been about 6,000,000 boxes that year, and the total loss has been estimated at over \$100,000,000.

This disaster to Florida turned the attention of buyers and consumers toward California, where preparations were immediately made to meet the demands. There, too, the Spaniards in their work of civilizing the new possessions of their crown had brought the orange, the vine, the olive, and the fig. From Mexico the fearless Jesuits had carried the fruits of Spain over the mountains, and the Gulf into their Lower California missions, and in the fall of 1877 Salvaterra planted an orchard and brought cattle and horses into the mission grounds at Loreto. Under the management of good Father Figuer, "the founder of agriculture in Lower California," the vineyards and groves prospered, and by 1797 the peninsula had a good export trade into Mexico.

Into Upper California Father Junipero Serra carried the principles of agriculture, as well as the gospel of peace, in 1769, and under his direction the valleys about the missions blossomed with the fruit and flowers of Old Spain, and were balm to the homesick eyes of the padres, as well as a comfort to the weary traveler, who sought refuge at one of the hospices. It was Don Joseph de Galvez, godfather of Galveston, Tex., who ordered the taking of the seeds of fruit, grain, and vegetables into the California country. Under the tutelage of the fathers and of the early Spanish settlers the fruit and grain industries thrived rapidly. Vancouver, when exploring that country, commented on the gardens, and as early as 1830 Gen. Vallejo had planted groves in Sonoma Valley. In 1834 the mission gardens began to decline, the "Gringos" had come, the land went from ecclesiastical to secular control, and when Fremont passed through in 1846 he reported that little remained of the orchards that had been planted and cultivated at the missions. Wild mustard swept over the valleys, conquering the garden and orchard lands, and for a while neglect and discouragement hung over the fertile valleys.

The gold fever of '49, bringing death to the power and glory of the helpful missions, revived the orange culture to some degree, the first fruit shipped being taken from the lower part of the State by steamer to San Francisco, and from there by pack train to the miners' camps, where it brought a fabulous sum. There was no special impetus to shipping until 1856. By then the treasured Acapulco orange of the old padres had been taken from the Los Angeles orchards at San Gabriel Mission, and planted in Sacramento, and in Butte County, in the far northern part of the State, over 500 miles from the first mission garden. By 1859 the acreage of oranges in California was 5,000, the groves had climbed the foothills of the Sierras, had taken possession of Kern, Tulare, and Fresno counties, and in the northern part of the State were competing for recognition with the mineral resources. To-day the acreage is 100,000, and over the fields the leading industry of the Thermal Belt, which runs from Butte and Tehama counties on the north, to San Diego County on the south, following the line of the foothills for 700 miles, in a path from the thirty miles wide, and at an altitude of from 300 to 1,800 feet above the sea.

Oranges are shipped out of California all the year round, beginning with the navel in November, in time for the Christmas trade. These ship until June; then come the Mediterranean sweets, the blood oranges, and others. Thousands of pickers swarm over the fields—Japanese, Chinese, Mexicans, half-breeds, whites—in an indiscriminate mixture, who, with knives, ladders, bags, and boxes, climb, clip, and pack until the groves resemble busy ant hills. Co-operative packing companies now handle almost all the shipments, facilitating matters and reducing expenses. Giant machines wash, dry, polish, and carry the fruit, finally sorting it according to size, padded spouts and bins keeping the fruit from bruising. Women wrap the fruit in paper and pack it in boxes, the sizes of the oranges making the contents of the boxes range from forty-eight to 500.

Science and common sense have been busy in the past few years determining the best methods of handling the fruit, the most expedient manner of packing and shipping, and the quickest method for marketing. The Department of Agriculture recently carried on an experiment to determine what caused rot in fruit that was apparently sound. Experts stayed on the grounds and in the packing houses or accompanied trains of fruit in their long journey across the continent to New York. It was found that from 10 to

25 per cent of the decay was caused by a slight wound in each orange made by the clippers in the hands of the gatherers who cut the fruit from the bough, and this per cent was saved by the simple process of having the points of all scissors made blunt. Finger nails have often caused abrasions in the skin, so the women who pack the boxes must now have their nails closely cut before going to work.

The navel orange rules in the markets of the world. It has been the fruit that did most to develop California, and forms the greater bulk of the many million boxes that California sends to the rest of the world every year. It is a young orange in this country, but in its home land, Brazil, it has been known since 1692. An American woman who spent her life as a missionary in that part of the world, wrote home about this seedless orange of the rare flavor. In 1870 William Saunders, of the department of Agriculture, secured about a dozen plants, through much difficulty, and planted them in a conservatory in Washington. In 1872 Mrs. Eliza H. Tibbets secured two of the trees that the government was ready to give away, and taking them to Riverside, Cal., started the navel orange.

To-morrow—Americans are Monument Builders.

The Underground Elopement.

BY HORACE STACY.

"What's the matter with slipping out now and getting married?" demanded Dudley Winthrop. "You are over legal age and the marriage cannot be nullified on the ground that you are a minor, even though that ridiculous will does make you Mrs. Eaton's slave for three years more."

Elizabeth colored. "You see," she said shamefacedly, "I'm afraid of some such thing and—John, watch!"

"You don't mean to say that she had the footman act as a spy upon you?" he gasped.

Elizabeth nodded. "You don't realize how bitter auntie is," she explained.

"Just because my father married another girl? Surely that does not excuse her setting the servants to spy upon you. We can slip out of the side door, then."

"Robert is in the side street with the carriage," she said, while the blood dyed her face a deeper red. "I'm afraid that there is no chance, dear."

"But you would if you could?" "You know that, Dudley."

"I'll take the chance," he said. "I never heard of such a thing. I'm going now. I don't want to take a chance of meeting Mrs. Eaton until I've had time to cool down. I'll send you word."

Winthrop passed out with a pleasant adieu to his hostess and, as he descended the steps, the sudden alertness of the footman in the Eaton livery told him that Elizabeth's suspicions were correct.

Mrs. Eaton had never forgiven Dudley Eaton's father for his fancied slight. She had determined to marry him; but while he was attentively courteous, he had given no indication of his preference for her. For all that, his marriage to another woman had been a defeat she had never forgiven, and now that she was the legal guardian of her sister's child until Elizabeth should become twenty-one, she threw every obstacle in the way of the match between the two young people, even planning to frustrate an elopement through the watchfulness of her carriage servants.

Dudley had an appointment with an out-of-town acquaintance, and when he came to the city he turned toward Broadway. The man he sought was in the grill room in the new hotel's basement, they told him, at his desk, and presently Dudley found himself facing the long marble corridor from his seat at one of the tables.

"What's the procession?" he demanded as he pointed to the person who, after descending the stairs, vanished down a short corridor just beyond.

"Going to take the subway," said the visitor. "I thought you New Yorkers knew everything. Don't you know that the Knickerbocker has two entrances to the subway—one through the cafe and one down that hallway? It's great on a rainy day."

"It's good any old day," smiled Winthrop as a sudden inspiration came to him. "I'm glad I found it out."

After that Winthrop became a regular occupant of the table that gave a view of the corridor, sitting there sometimes for an hour after the black coffee had been served, and at last his patience was rewarded, for Elizabeth came hurrying down the stairs.

"Let's run," she cried, as he hurried forward. "I told auntie I wanted to stop and telephone. She only knows the hotel from the restaurant, and she's having a cup of tea in there this blessed minute, safe in the knowledge that the men are on guard outside."

She was dragging Winthrop down the corridor and across the platform. Through the tunnel came the rumble of an approaching train, and they slipped through the gate just as it came to a stop.

"Which way are we going?" she demanded, as she settled into the seat. "Downtown," he explained. "There is a little tunnel that leads over to the uptown platform, but I wanted to get away quickly. We can get off at the next station and cross there. Dr. Bliss lives on Ninety-sixth street."

The plan was simple enough, and though there was a wait for an uptown express, they were soon on board. There is a small room at Forty-second street where the tracks swing into Broadway, and here the train slowed down. Elizabeth, looking through the window, gave a little scream. Standing in the entrance from the Knickerbocker was her aunt with a most laughable expression of bewilderment upon her face. It was just a fleeting tableau, and then the train gathered speed and Elizabeth sank back in her seat.

"Auntie has just discovered the flight," she announced with a low ripple of laughter. "Her expression was the funniest thing, Dudley."

"I wish I could hear what she is saying," he chuckled. "I fancy that she will lose her faith in conjugal bliss now. It's a mighty good lesson for her, Elizabeth."

"To think of your disinterestedness in giving the lesson," she said, demurely. "It does great credit to your generosity. They both laughed at the suggestion until the train shot into the Ninety-sixth street station, when they hurried above ground.

Half an hour and the kindly old restor had escorted them to the door. Elizabeth clutched the certificate of marriage as though she feared to lose it, and signed with relief as she heard Winthrop give his address to the driver.

But she gasped as they drew up in front of the house and saw the Eaton

industry. In 1879 this new variety was the leading feature of the Riverside fair. Buds were almost priceless, selling as high as \$5 apiece. In one year \$1,500 worth of buds were sold from these two trees.

Up to that time less than \$25,000 had been invested in oranges in California. To-day the citrus industry represents an investment of \$100,000,000, with a yearly income of \$14,000,000. A little over twenty-five years ago the available crop of seedless oranges for shipping was one box. In 1898 14,000 carloads went out of the State, and in 1904 26,000 carloads were shipped, a total of 10,000,000 boxes.

Orange trees are planted out at a greater age than deciduous fruit trees, being allowed two years in the nursery, and one in the bud, so are three years old when transplanted. Each tree usually yields from 500 to 2,000 oranges annually, though in Florida some trees have borne as many as 10,000 each. The trees often reach a great age, there being one in Cordova, Spain, that is now 700 years old, the possible ancestor of many American trees. The orange is one of the oldest cultivated fruits, and is said to have originated in the Indo-Chinese countries countless ages ago. Many experiments are continually being made to protect the groves from frost. One method is to light small coal fires through the orchard, twenty to fifty to the acre. Another is to roof the orchard over, and another is to plant wind breaks of eucalyptus, pepper, or Monterey cypress trees. Arizona lands are being opened for orange culture, and Louisiana produces the sweet, sour, satsuma, mandarins, and Tangerines.

The assignments are as follows:

To the Coast Artillery.

Colonels.

1. Charles Morris; 2. George G. Greenough; 3. John M. Davis; 4. William F. Stewart; 5. David Howe; 6. Robert H. Patterson; 7. John D. C. Hoskins; 8. Henry L. Harris; 9. John A. Landon; 10. Medora Crawford; 11. Garland N. Whistler; 12. Albert S. Commins; 13. Leverett H. Walker; 14. Charles D. Parkhurst; 15. John C. W. Brooks; 16. George T. Bartlett; 17. Charles A. Bennett; 18. Henry C. Davis; 19. Thomas Ridgway; 20. John W. Buckman; 21. William P. Stone; 22. Isaac N. Lewis; 23. Eliza S. Benton; 24. Harry L. Hawthorne; 25. Cornelius De W. Wilcox; 26. John A. Creer; 27. Gustave W. Stevens; 28. Richmond P. Davis; 29. Wirt Robinson; 30. George W. Landers; 31. George T. Bartlett; 32. Charles A. Bennett; 33. Herman C. Schumacher; 34. Alfred M. Hunter; 35. John L. Hayden; 36. Eugene T. Wilson; 37. Edmund M. Knapthart; 38. Louis B. Bangs; 39. James A. Shipston; 40. William Chamberlain; 41. Gordon G. Heiner; 42. George H. McManus; 43. Edward J. Timberlake; 44. William P. Pence; 45. Bruce Cotton; 46. Adolphus H. Jones; 47. George Taylor; 48. Ralph E. Herring; 49. William E. Deane; 50. Edmund T. Weller; 51. Charles H. Rose; 52. Howard L. Martin; 53. Richard H. Jordan; 54. John M. Page; 55. Samuel C. Cardwell; 56. James F. Taylor; 57. Benjamin P. Jones; 58. George L. Wren; 59. Averly J. Cooper; 60. Frank George; 61. George Wrentham; 62. Walter C. Baker; 63. James M. Fulton; 64. Charles E. Whistler; 65. William Parker; 66. Earl Bismarck; 67. Lawrence C. Crawford; 68. George H. Terrell; 69. Wade H. Carpenter; 70. Frederic W. Horvick; 71. Adam P. Cassidy; 72. John E. Moore; 73. Stephen Abbott; 74. Myron S. Criss; 75. Walter K. Wilson; 76. John P. Terrell; 77. Malcolm P. Anderson; 78. John H. Lewis; 79. John W. Moore; 80. Charles E. Terrell; 81. John W. Moore; 82. John O. Nell; 83. Charles E. Terrell; 84. Owen G. Collins; 85. Frederic H. Smith; 86. John W. Moore; 87. John H. Lewis; 88. John W. Moore; 89. John O. Nell; 90. Charles E. Terrell; 91. John W. Moore; 92. John H. Lewis; 93. John W. Moore; 94. John O. Nell; 95. Charles E. Terrell; 96. Owen G. Collins; 97. Frederic H. Smith; 98. John W. Moore; 99. John H. Lewis; 100. John W. Moore; 101. John O. Nell; 102. Charles E. Terrell; 103. Owen G. Collins; 104. Frederic H. Smith; 105. John W. Moore; 106. John H. Lewis; 107. John W. Moore; 108. John O. Nell; 109. Charles E. Terrell; 110. Owen G. Collins; 111. Frederic H. Smith; 112. John W. Moore; 113. John H. Lewis; 114. John W. Moore; 115. John O. Nell; 116. Charles E. Terrell; 117. Owen G. Collins; 118. Frederic H. Smith; 119. John W. Moore; 120. John H. Lewis; 121. John W. Moore; 122. John O. Nell; 123. Charles E. Terrell; 124. Owen G. Collins; 125. Frederic H. Smith; 126. John W. Moore; 127. John H. Lewis; 128. John W. Moore; 129. John O. Nell; 130. Charles E. Terrell; 131. Owen G. Collins; 132. Frederic H. Smith; 133. John W. Moore; 134. John H. Lewis; 135. John W. Moore; 136. John O. Nell; 137. Charles E. Terrell; 138. Owen G. Collins; 139. Frederic H. Smith; 140. John W. Moore; 141. John H. Lewis; 142. John W. Moore; 143. John O. Nell; 144. Charles E. Terrell; 145. Owen G. Collins; 146. Frederic H. Smith; 147. John W. Moore; 148. John H. Lewis; 149. John W. Moore; 150. John O. Nell; 151. Charles E. Terrell; 152. Owen G. Collins; 153. Frederic H. Smith; 154. John W. Moore; 155. John H. Lewis; 156. John W. Moore; 157. John O. Nell; 158. Charles E. Terrell; 159. Owen G. Collins; 160. Frederic H. Smith; 161. John W. Moore; 162. John H. Lewis; 163. John W. Moore; 164. John O. Nell; 165. Charles E. Terrell; 166. Owen G. Collins; 167. Frederic H. Smith; 168. John W. Moore; 169. John H. Lewis; 170. John W. Moore; 171. John O. Nell; 172. Charles E. Terrell; 173. Owen G. Collins; 174. Frederic H. Smith; 175. John W. Moore; 176. John H. Lewis; 177. John W. Moore; 178. John O. Nell; 179. Charles E. Terrell; 180. Owen G. Collins; 181. Frederic H. Smith; 182. John W. Moore; 183. John H. Lewis; 184. John W. Moore; 185. John O. Nell; 186. Charles E. Terrell; 187. Owen G. Collins; 188. Frederic H. Smith; 189. John W. Moore; 190. John H. Lewis; 191. John W. Moore; 192. John O. Nell; 193. Charles E. Terrell; 194. Owen G. Collins; 195. Frederic H. Smith; 196. John W. Moore; 197. John H. Lewis; 198. John W. Moore; 199. John O. Nell; 200. Charles E. Terrell; 201. Owen G. Collins; 202. Frederic H. Smith; 203. John W. Moore; 204. John H. Lewis; 205. John W. Moore; 206. John O. Nell; 207. Charles E. Terrell; 208. Owen G. Collins; 209. Frederic H. Smith; 210. John W. Moore; 211. John H. Lewis; 212. John W. Moore; 213. John O. Nell; 214. Charles E. Terrell; 215. Owen G. Collins; 216. Frederic H. Smith; 217. John W. Moore; 218. John H. Lewis; 219. John W. Moore; 220. John O. Nell; 221. Charles E. Terrell; 222. Owen G. Collins; 223. Frederic H. Smith; 224. John W. Moore; 225. John H. Lewis; 226. John W. Moore; 227. John O. Nell; 228. Charles E. Terrell; 229. Owen G. Collins; 230. Frederic H. Smith; 231. John W. Moore; 232. John H. Lewis; 233. John W. Moore; 234. John O. Nell; 235. Charles E. Terrell; 236. Owen G. Collins; 237. Frederic H. Smith; 238. John W. Moore; 239. John H. Lewis; 240. John W. Moore; 241. John O. Nell; 242. Charles E. Terrell; 243. Owen G. Collins; 244. Frederic H. Smith; 245. John W. Moore; 246. John H. Lewis; 247. John W. Moore; 248. John O. Nell; 249. Charles E. Terrell; 250. Owen G. Collins; 251. Frederic H. Smith; 252. John W. Moore; 253. John H. Lewis; 254. John W. Moore; 255. John O. Nell; 256. Charles E. Terrell; 257. Owen G. Collins; 258. Frederic H. Smith; 259. John W. Moore; 260. John H. Lewis; 261. John W. Moore; 262. John O. Nell; 263. Charles E. Terrell; 264. Owen G. Collins; 265. Frederic H. Smith; 266. John W. Moore; 267. John H. Lewis; 268. John W. Moore; 269. John O. Nell; 270. Charles E. Terrell; 271. Owen G. Collins; 272. Frederic H. Smith; 273. John W. Moore; 274. John H. Lewis; 275. John W. Moore; 276. John O. Nell; 277. Charles E. Terrell; 278. Owen G. Collins; 279. Frederic H. Smith; 280. John W. Moore; 281. John H. Lewis; 282. John W. Moore; 283. John O. Nell; 284. Charles E. Terrell; 285. Owen G. Collins; 286. Frederic H. Smith; 287. John W. Moore; 288. John H. Lewis; 289. John W. Moore; 290. John O. Nell; 291. Charles E. Terrell; 292. Owen G. Collins; 293. Frederic H. Smith; 294. John W. Moore; 295. John H. Lewis; 296. John W. Moore; 297. John O. Nell; 298. Charles E. Terrell; 299. Owen G. Collins; 300. Frederic H. Smith; 301. John W. Moore; 302. John H. Lewis; 303. John W. Moore; 304. John O. Nell; 305. Charles E. Terrell; 306. Owen G. Collins; 307. Frederic H. Smith; 308. John W. Moore; 309. John H. Lewis; 310. John W. Moore; 311. John O. Nell; 312. Charles E. Terrell; 313. Owen G. Collins; 314. Frederic H. Smith; 315. John W. Moore; 316. John H. Lewis; 317. John W. Moore; 318. John O. Nell; 319. Charles E. Terrell; 320. Owen G. Collins; 321. Frederic H. Smith; 322. John W. Moore; 323. John H. Lewis; 324. John W. Moore; 325. John O. Nell; 326. Charles E. Terrell; 327. Owen G. Collins; 328. Frederic H. Smith; 329. John W. Moore; 330. John H. Lewis; 331. John W. Moore; 332. John O. Nell; 333. Charles E. Terrell; 334. Owen G. Collins; 335. Frederic H. Smith; 336. John W. Moore; 337. John H. Lewis; 338. John W. Moore; 339. John O. Nell; 340. Charles E. Terrell; 341. Owen G. Collins; 342. Frederic H. Smith; 343. John W. Moore; 344. John H. Lewis; 345. John W. Moore; 346. John O. Nell; 347. Charles E. Terrell; 348. Owen G. Collins; 349. Frederic H. Smith; 350. John W. Moore; 351. John H. Lewis; 352. John W. Moore; 353. John O. Nell; 354. Charles E. Terrell; 355. Owen G. Collins; 356. Frederic H. Smith; 357. John W. Moore; 358. John H. Lewis; 359. John W. Moore; 360. John O. Nell; 361. Charles E. Terrell; 362. Owen G. Collins; 363. Frederic H. Smith; 364. John W. Moore; 365. John H. Lewis; 366. John W. Moore; 367. John O. Nell; 368. Charles E. Terrell; 369. Owen G. Collins; 370. Frederic H. Smith; 371. John W. Moore; 372. John H. Lewis; 373. John W. Moore; 374. John O. Nell; 375. Charles E. Terrell; 376. Owen G. Collins; 377. Frederic H. Smith; 378. John W. Moore; 379. John H. Lewis; 380. John W. Moore; 381. John O. Nell; 382. Charles E. Terrell; 383. Owen G. Collins; 384. Frederic H. Smith; 385. John W. Moore; 386. John H. Lewis; 387. John W. Moore; 388. John O. Nell; 389. Charles E. Terrell; 390. Owen G. Collins; 391. Frederic H. Smith; 392. John W. Moore; 393. John H. Lewis; 394. John W. Moore; 395. John O. Nell; 396. Charles E. Terrell; 397. Owen G. Collins; 398. Frederic H. Smith; 399. John W. Moore; 400. John H. Lewis; 401. John W. Moore; 402. John O. Nell; 403. Charles E. Terrell; 404. Owen G. Collins; 405. Frederic H. Smith; 406. John W. Moore; 407. John H. Lewis; 408. John W. Moore; 409. John O. Nell; 410. Charles E. Terrell; 411. Owen G. Collins; 412. Frederic H. Smith; 413. John W. Moore; 414. John H. Lewis; 415. John W. Moore; 416. John O. Nell; 417. Charles E. Terrell; 418. Owen G. Collins; 419. Frederic H. Smith; 420. John W. Moore; 421. John H. Lewis; 422. John W. Moore; 423. John O. Nell; 424. Charles E. Terrell; 425. Owen G. Collins; 426. Frederic H. Smith; 427. John W. Moore; 428. John H. Lewis; 429. John W. Moore; 430. John O. Nell; 431. Charles E. Terrell; 432. Owen G. Collins; 433. Frederic H. Smith; 434. John W. Moore; 435. John H. Lewis; 436. John W. Moore; 437. John O. Nell; 438. Charles E. Terrell; 439. Owen G. Collins; 440. Frederic H. Smith; 441. John W. Moore; 442. John H. Lewis; 443. John W. Moore; 444. John O. Nell; 445. Charles E. Terrell; 446. Owen G. Collins; 447. Frederic H. Smith; 448. John W. Moore; 449. John H. Lewis; 450. John W. Moore; 451. John O. Nell; 452. Charles E. Terrell; 453. Owen G. Collins; 454. Frederic H. Smith; 455. John W. Moore; 456. John H. Lewis; 457. John W. Moore; 458. John O. Nell; 459. Charles E. Terrell; 460. Owen G. Collins; 461. Frederic H. Smith; 462. John W. Moore; 463. John H. Lewis; 464. John W. Moore; 465. John O. Nell; 466. Charles E. Terrell; 467. Owen G. Collins; 468. Frederic H. Smith; 469. John W. Moore; 470. John H. Lewis; 471. John W. Moore; 472. John O. Nell; 473. Charles E. Terrell; 474. Owen G. Collins; 475. Frederic H. Smith; 476. John W. Moore; 477. John H. Lewis; 478. John W. Moore; 479. John O. Nell; 480. Charles E. Terrell; 481. Owen G. Collins; 482. Frederic H. Smith; 483. John W. Moore; 484. John H. Lewis; 485. John W. Moore; 486. John O. Nell; 487. Charles E. Terrell; 488. Owen G. Collins; 489. Frederic H. Smith; 490. John W. Moore; 491. John H. Lewis; 492. John W. Moore; 493. John O. Nell; 494. Charles E. Terrell; 495. Owen G. Collins; 496. Frederic H. Smith; 497. John W. Moore; 498. John H. Lewis; 499. John W. Moore; 500. John O. Nell; 501. Charles E. Terrell; 502. Owen G. Collins; 503. Frederic H. Smith; 504. John W. Moore; 505. John H. Lewis; 506. John W. Moore; 507. John O. Nell; 508. Charles E. Terrell; 509. Owen G. Collins; 510. Frederic H. Smith; 511. John W. Moore; 512. John H. Lewis; 513. John W. Moore; 514. John O. Nell; 515. Charles E. Terrell; 516. Owen G. Collins; 517. Frederic H. Smith; 518. John W. Moore; 519. John H. Lewis; 520. John W. Moore; 521. John O. Nell; 522. Charles E. Terrell; 523. Owen G. Collins; 524. Frederic H. Smith; 525. John W. Moore; 526. John H. Lewis; 527. John W. Moore; 528. John O. Nell; 529. Charles E. Terrell; 530. Owen G. Collins; 531. Frederic H. Smith; 532. John W. Moore; 533. John H. Lewis; 534. John W. Moore; 535. John O. Nell; 536. Charles E. Terrell; 537. Owen G. Collins; 538. Frederic H. Smith; 539. John W. Moore; 540. John H. Lewis; 541. John W. Moore; 542. John O. Nell; 543. Charles E. Terrell; 544. Owen G. Collins; 545. Frederic H. Smith; 546. John W. Moore; 547. John H. Lewis; 548. John W. Moore; 549. John O. Nell; 550. Charles E. Terrell; 551. Owen G. Collins; 552. Frederic H. Smith; 553. John W. Moore; 554. John H. Lewis; 555. John W. Moore; 556. John O. Nell; 557. Charles E. Terrell; 558. Owen G. Collins; 559. Frederic H. Smith; 560. John W. Moore; 561. John H. Lewis; 562. John W. Moore; 563. John O. Nell; 564. Charles E. Terrell; 565. Owen G. Collins; 566. Frederic H. Smith; 567. John W. Moore; 568. John H. Lewis; 569. John W. Moore; 570. John O. Nell; 571. Charles E. Terrell; 572. Owen G. Collins; 573. Frederic H. Smith; 574. John W. Moore; 575. John H. Lewis; 576. John W. Moore; 577. John O. Nell; 578. Charles E. Terrell; 579. Owen G. Collins; 580. Frederic H. Smith; 581. John W. Moore; 582. John H. Lewis; 583. John W. Moore; 584. John O. Nell; 585. Charles E. Terrell; 586. Owen G. Collins; 587. Frederic H. Smith; 588. John W. Moore; 589. John H. Lewis; 590. John W. Moore; 591. John O. Nell; 592. Charles E. Terrell; 593. Owen G. Collins; 594. Frederic H. Smith; 595. John W. Moore; 596. John H. Lewis; 597. John W. Moore; 598. John O. Nell; 599. Charles E. Terrell; 600. Owen G. Collins; 601. Frederic H. Smith; 602. John W. Moore; 603. John H. Lewis; 604. John W. Moore; 605. John O. Nell; 606. Charles E. Terrell; 607. Owen G. Collins; 608. Frederic H. Smith; 609. John W. Moore; 610. John H. Lewis; 611. John W. Moore; 612. John O. Nell; 613. Charles E. Terrell; 614. Owen G. Collins; 615. Frederic H. Smith; 616. John W. Moore; 617. John H. Lewis; 618. John W. Moore; 619. John O. Nell; 620. Charles E. Terrell; 621. Owen G. Collins; 622. Frederic H. Smith; 623. John W. Moore; 624. John H. Lewis; 625. John W. Moore; 626. John O. Nell; 627. Charles E. Terrell; 628. Owen G. Collins; 629. Frederic H. Smith; 630. John W. Moore; 631. John H. Lewis; 632. John W. Moore; 633. John O. Nell; 634. Charles E. Terrell; 635. Owen G. Collins; 636. Frederic H. Smith; 637. John W. Moore; 638. John H. Lewis; 639. John W. Moore; 640. John O. Nell; 641. Charles E. Terrell; 642. Owen G. Collins; 643. Frederic H. Smith; 644. John W. Moore; 645. John H. Lewis; 646. John W. Moore; 647. John O. Nell; 648. Charles E. Terrell; 649. Owen G. Collins; 650. Frederic H. Smith; 651. John W. Moore; 652. John H. Lewis; 653. John W. Moore; 654. John O. Nell; 655. Charles E. Terrell; 656. Owen G. Collins; 657. Frederic H. Smith; 658. John W. Moore; 659. John H. Lewis; 660. John W. Moore; 661. John O. Nell; 662. Charles E. Terrell; 663. Owen G. Collins; 664. Frederic H. Smith; 665. John W. Moore; 666. John H. Lewis; 667. John W. Moore; 668. John O. Nell; 669. Charles E. Terrell; 670. Owen G. Collins; 671. Frederic H. Smith; 672. John W. Moore; 673. John H. Lewis; 674. John W. Moore; 675. John O. Nell; 676. Charles E. Terrell; 677. Owen G. Collins; 678. Frederic H. Smith; 679. John W. Moore; 680. John H. Lewis; 681. John W. Moore; 682. John O. Nell; 683. Charles E. Terrell; 684. Owen G. Collins; 685. Frederic H. Smith; 686. John W. Moore; 687. John H. Lewis; 688. John W. Moore; 689. John O. Nell; 690. Charles E. Terrell; 691. Owen G. Collins; 692. Frederic H. Smith; 693. John W. Moore; 694. John H. Lewis; 695. John W. Moore; 696. John O. Nell; 697. Charles E. Terrell; 698. Owen G. Collins; 699. Frederic H. Smith; 700. John W. Moore; 701. John H. Lewis; 702. John W. Moore; 703. John O. Nell; 704. Charles E. Terrell; 705. Owen G. Collins; 706. Frederic H. Smith; 707. John W. Moore; 708. John H. Lewis; 709. John W. Moore; 710. John O. Nell; 711. Charles E. Terrell; 712. Owen G. Collins; 713. Frederic H. Smith; 714. John W. Moore; 715. John H. Lewis; 716. John W. Moore; 717. John O. Nell; 718. Charles E. Terrell; 719. Owen G. Collins; 720. Frederic H. Smith; 721. John W. Moore; 722. John H. Lewis; 723. John W. Moore; 724. John O. Nell; 725. Charles E. Terrell; 7